

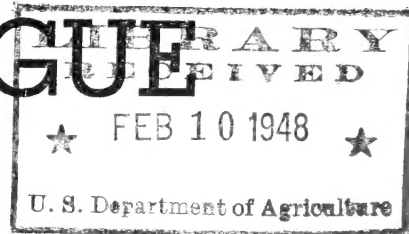
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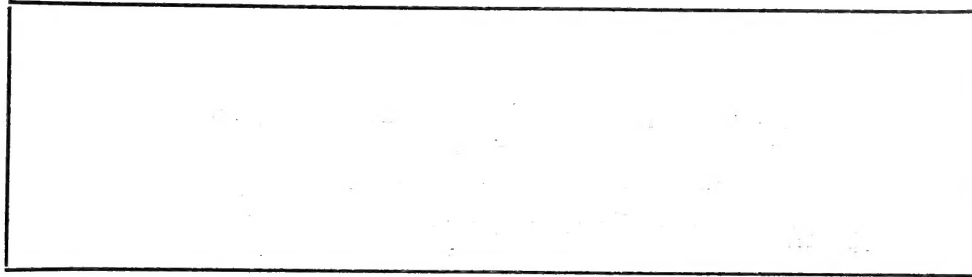
NUT TREE CATALOGUE

Spring 1948

23rd. Edition



Sec. 562 P. L. & R.



Hardy, Fast Growing, Early Producing, Native & Foreign Varieties

HEBDEN H. CORSAN

Grower of Hardy Nut Trees

Hillsdale, Michigan

R. R. 1

Sole representative in this country
for the Echo Valley Nut Plantation
and Nurseries, Islington, Ontario, Can.

GEO. H. CORSAN, Prop.

Plant Nut Trees For Pleasure, Beauty, Shade And Profit

They will grow in practically any type of soil, their hardiness, rapidity of growth, form, foliage, timber, longevity, productivity, and the fact they take little or no care makes them most interesting and desirable, greatly enhancing the value of city property, country estates, golf clubs, parks, farms, etc. Stock herein listed is the result of many years experimentation and of guaranteed proven quality. Extensive plantings are in Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio, Minnesota, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New York, and other northern states. Our trees do equally as well below the Mason Dixon line.

Until recently we have been able to supply our customers each season with practically every known variety of northern nut tree nursery stock. Due to conditions prevailing the past few years the number of varieties now have been greatly reduced. Nevertheless the following list should give a tree planter a good start or further add to his plantings.

The walnut (*Juglans Regia*) is the oldest fruit known. It is at least 10,000 years old.

CIRCASSIAN WALNUT, KING OF NUT TREES—a paper shell Persian or English Walnut (*Juglans Regia*). This tree grows in many parts of the world; the hardiest is found in Russia, Poland and Northern Carpathian mountains where winter temperatures at times drop to more than 40 degrees below zero. It was from these countries that the original stock was brought to Canada some 20 years ago and since propagated in our nursery here in Michigan. The trees have a battleship gray colored skin, leaves large, glossy and nicely scented. Nuts vary in size from that of the California English walnut to three times this size. Nuts fall free of hull. In Canada this variety has been a heavy producer and thousands are now growing in many of the northern states. Becomes a large tree. Growth rapid. Should bear in 3-4 yrs. Well rooted. Strong vigorous stock.

2½-3 ft. \$3.25; 3-4 ft. \$3.50

CHINESE SWEET CHESTNUT (*Castanea Mollissima*) blight resistant. From the Tientsin district Northern China. For two weeks of early summer this tree is a riot of yellow blossoms. Grows fast. Nut resembles our native sweet chestnut in size and flavor which the blight has killed throughout the country. The blossom, foliage and fruit of this tree make it worthy of a place on any property. Some hold their golden brown dried leaves during winter. Tree grows 30 to 35 feet. Not self-pollinating, therefore more than one must be planted, preferably three or more. Sturdy, well-branched stock. 2-3 ft. \$3.25 3-4 ft. \$3.85

JAPANESE WALNUT (*Juglans Sieboldiana*). This tree grows thriftily and bears precociously and heavily. In rich soil the leaves are sometimes a yard in length, giving it an oriental or tropical appearance. Nuts are large and almost round, grow in clusters of five to ten, flavor butternut. Reaches a height of 30 to 40 feet. Makes a beautiful lawn and shade tree. Large Caliper and many roots 2½-3 ft. \$3.10

BLACK WALNUT (*Juglans Nigra*). Variety Thomas—This tree and nut has been acclaimed the best black in the world from every standpoint; rapidity of growth, size of crops and nut, thinness of shell, kernels crack out mostly in whole halves, flavor incomparable. Special grafted. Early bearing 4-6 ft. \$3.95

Select Michigan Black, not grafted 3-4 ft. \$2.25; 4-6 ft. \$2.95

FILBERT OR EUROPEAN HAZEL (*Corylus Avellana*). Those with large or small space will do well to plant this small fruitful tree. Its shape and beautiful large, almost round leaves are outstanding. Grows to a height of 10 to 15 feet. Growth is rapid and crops heavy. Planting distance, 15 to 20 feet. More than one variety must be planted for cross-pollination. We have the Pal and DuChilly. These trees produce an abundance of large, delicious nuts. Those we now offer are BEARING, twice transplanted with full fibrous root system. 4-6 ft. \$4.45

HEDGE FILBERT (a hybrid). Hazel Filbert. Grows 12 feet. Produces large quantities of good eating nuts. Makes an excellent screen hedge, windbreak or clump planting. Should be spaced 3 feet apart. Fast growing, well branched, full rooted stock. Bearing Transplants **3-5 ft. \$4.50**

GIANT HICKORY (*Carya Lacinosa*). This tree produces the largest hickory in the world, three times larger than the average. Growth rapid, leaves a nice glossy green reaching a size of 18x12". During spring the buds open in the form of a flower of the orchid type, displaying delicate pastel shades.
Vigorous stock **4-5 ft. \$3.75**

BUTTERNUT (*Juglans Cinerea*). The well known butternut of boyhood days. Probably the hardiest and fastest growing of our native nut trees, it has almost passed from the landscape. Help perpetuate this tree. Nuts large. Thrifty stock **4-5 ft. \$2.75**

NORTHERN PECAN—A large stately tree. Fast growing. Hardy, thin shell **18"-2 ft. \$1.25**

ASIATIC TREE HAZEL (*Corylus Columna*). This tree has one straight stem with no large branches. Pyramidal in shape, bark is of cork texture. First out in spring and last to lose foliage in early winter. Nuts fall free. In good soil growth phenomenally rapid; is outstanding even when not in leaf. **3-5 ft. \$4.45**

BEECH NUT (*Fagus Americana*) makes a beautiful specimen tree. Color of bark, battleship gray. Nuts can be opened with knife. More than one should be planted for cross-pollination to insure nuts being filled out. This variety grows as fast and to the dimensions of the large oaks. **2-3 ft. 85c**

SUGAR OR HARD MAPLE (*Acer Saccharum*) make a beautiful large shade tree. Ten or more should be planted for maple syrup. **3-4 ft. 95c**

MULBERRIES—A new variety, becomes a good size tree in short order. Bears 4-6 weeks, producing huge quantities of fruit. The berries, seedless, are a deep, glossy black, very large with a most exquisite flavor. Unexcelled for table use, juice or wine, no sugar needed. Should bear first year. **5-6 ft. \$2.50**

AMERICAN PERSIMMON (*Diospyros Virginiana*) Grows as large as the largest apple tree. Makes fine specimen where dense foliage is not desired. No other fruit tastes like a persimmon. Many consider it a delicacy. Crops best south of Michigan. **3-4 ft. \$1.45**

PAW PAW (*Asimina Triloba*) A very high, dense, bushy shrub, beautiful foliage. Fruit resembles the banana in taste, shape and color. Should be planted south of Michigan. **3-4 ft. \$1.25**

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

TRANSPLANTING SIZE AND TIME—

Nut trees should not be transplanted much over six feet in height, 2 to 5 feet is better and moved only in spring or fall when dormant. Smaller trees quickly catch up to and out-grow a seven foot moved tree, and they cost much less.

ROOT PRUNING—

A root pruned nut tree is one that has had part of the main or tap root removed when young by cutting through the soil. A transplant is one that has been moved one or more times and root pruned. This treatment causes the tree to develop a branched or lateral fibrous root system or many more roots than it would have ordinarily and when moved to permanent location needs but little cutting back. All our trees are carefully hand dug.

BEARING AGE—

Hardy varieties of nut trees come into bearing six to eight years from seed, with the exception of hickory and pecan. These should bear as soon as the slower varieties of apples.

CROSS-POLLINATION—

Nut trees are fruit trees and should be planted and cared for as such, except spraying. This is very seldom necessary. Most varieties are self-pollinating but like other fruiting trees, produce more regularly and larger crops if cross-pollinated by the same specie. Sweet Chestnuts and Filberts are definitely not self-pollinating.

LENGTH OF SEASON FOR CROPS—

Most nut trees need 150 growing days between spring and fall frosts to properly fill out the nuts.

PLANTING DISTANCE—

Nut trees should not be planted closer than 25 feet, much farther is better. Filbertnuts as a hedge, 6 feet, otherwise 15 feet. Hazelnut bushes as a hedge, 3 feet, as clumps 4 feet.

The many orders received by us each year from friends and neighbors of our customers testify to the virility of our stock and the careful way it is dug and packed for shipment. Wages and all packing material has in some cases trebled, yet we are still able to maintain our high standard of service without advancing prices. They are practically the same now as in the past 12 years. Quantity of stock listed is limited, therefore we ask that you send your order early. Planting instructions sent on receipt of same.

Terms—Cash or 50% with order, balance C.O.D. Shipments F.O.B. Hillsdale, Mich. Spring orders accepted until April 10th.

Member Northern Nut Growers' Association, Inc.

Close to Toronto, Ontario, is the town of Islington, where our Canadian estate is located, comprising some 30 acres of botanical wonderland. 21 water lily ponds with a complete collection of hardy lilies and lotus. 66 varieties of grapes. 15 kinds and over 400 varieties of native and foreign nut trees in full bearing. Grass 14 feet high, the largest elm tree in Canada (20 cords of wood). These are but a few of the things to be seen. If you ever visit Toronto we welcome you to spend a day at "Echo Valley," fine picnic grounds.